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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

AUGUST 1985 published September 1985

THE FLIP SIDE OF THE COIN

A few months ago, this report zeroed in on the bright side of Utah's labor market. It acknowledged economic growth had slowed, but that many positive influences remained. Some of these positive influences continue to linger such as: (1) strong job growth in services, defense-related manufacturing, and retail trade; (2) enduring high activity in nonresidential building; and (3) an unemployment rate that is holding its own. In addition, on a more general level, interest rates and inflation remain amenable to future business gains.

But, it is becoming increasingly apparent that overall economic activity in Utah has fallen off dangerously fast in 1985. A simple comparison vividly illustrates this. Nonfarm employment increased by 15,000 from January to August of this year, an increase of only 2.9 percent. During the

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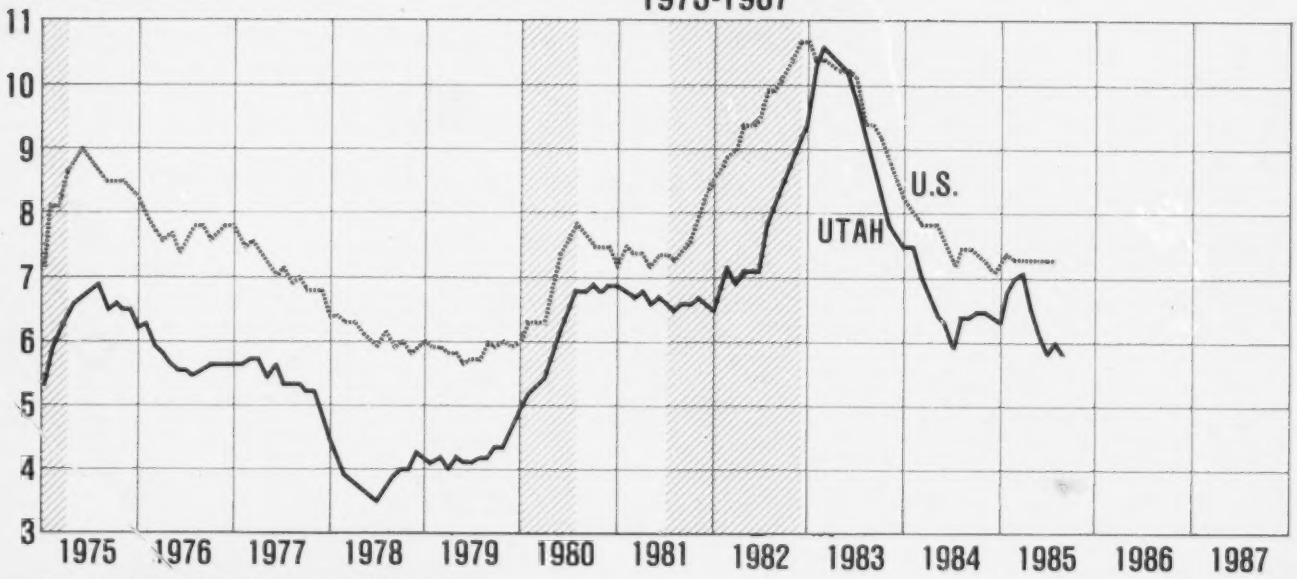
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

same period in 1984, nonfarm jobs grew by 30,000, a sizzling 5.2 percent.

It should be realized that in almost any year nonfarm employment will rise substantially from January to August. In the previous five years, the average rise has been a little over 14,000. The biggest cause of this are seasonal increases in construction, manufacturing, and retail trade. So the 1985 employment rise just barely covered the average increase of the past five years, while the 1984 jump more than doubled it.

THE THREE B'S

What is causing this slower job growth in 1985 as opposed to 1984? Mostly, a drastic reduction in the number of new employment opportunities in Utah's three basic industries — mining, construction, and manufacturing. Mining's problems have been well documented during the last year, with Kennnecott the major focus of this publicity. If employment losses are a prerequisite of publicity, then this sector has certainly earned it. Mining employment registered 9,700 in August 1985, 2,300 fewer than a year ago. This is a drop in the bucket, though, compared to the 9,300 mining jobs lost before August 1984.

The economic climate in construction and manufacturing is not nearly so grim. In fact, these two industries have performed remarkably well in the current expansion until the past year. Construction's 40,100 jobs in August 1985 showed no growth from construction employment in August 1984. Manufacturing displayed only a smidgen of new job growth, realizing 900 additional jobs during the past year. At least these two industries are not losing any employment, and are also matching 1984 employment levels that were very impressive.

Despite the lack of employment increases in Utah's goods-producing industries, some favorable areas are still evident. Defense-related manufacturing continues to enjoy near double-digit year-over job increases. Nondurable manufacturing employment should get a real shot in the arm, as two new large nondurable manufacturing plants gear up for full production. Nonresidential building remains strong, surpassing 1984's record level so far. The recent dip in interest rates may also yet help rescue the State's currently foundering residential building market.

ZIGGING AND ZAGGING

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 6.0 percent in July to 5.8 percent in August. The jobless rate has been zigging and zagging around 6.0 percent for the last couple of months. The State's level of economic activity is apparently enough to keep joblessness from rising, but also not sufficient enough to push it down any lower. The number of unemployed Utahns in August 1985 was 43,600 (seasonally adjusted), 2,600 less than a year ago and 700 fewer than in July.

WORTH WATCHING

Utah's economy bears close watching in future months. If job growth continues to fall the unemployment rate could eventually start rising. Certainly, some labor market sectors are performing above average, but overall growth is slowing too quickly to be comfortable.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS SOFTENS UNEMPLOYMENT IMPACTS IN UTAH

Fifty years ago, on August 14, in 1935, the Congress enacted the Social Security Act, which mandated that each state organize and administer an unemployment compensation program to counter effects of unemployment and partially restore purchasing power to those experiencing a period of unemployment. Utah enacted its Employment Security Act in 1937, and began to pay unemployment insurance benefits in 1938. At that time eligible unemployed workers received benefits averaging $11.23 per week for an average of 8.6 weeks, a grand total of $96.58 for a "benefit year." That year the average weekly wage was $23.69. Thus, the unemployment insurance benefit restored 47.4 percent of the lost wages during the period the worker was unemployed and received benefits. By 1984 the eligible unemployed worker received benefits averaging $132.82 for an average of 12.3 weeks, a total of $1,633.69. In 1984 the average weekly wage was $322.66. Therefore the UI benefit represented 41.2 percent of the lost wages during the period an unemployed worker received them.

Since the inception of payments of Unemployment Insurance benefits in 1938, the Utah Fund had paid cumulative total of $911,698,836 to unemployed people by the end of 1984. This compensation represented 13,958,310 weeks of unemployment. Dividing this figure by 52 means that 268.4 years of unemployment had occurred among workers eligible to receive unemployment benefits During 1985 Unemployment Insurance benefits are projected to total about $85 million. Thus, in its 50th year cumulative benefits paid will exceed $1 billion.

The payment of unemployment insurance benefits, remains today as a main bulwark against loss of income for workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. It is designed to help those who become unemployed sustain themselves and their families temporarily until their jobs are restored or until they find other employment. Employers recognize the importance of helping to sustain the unemployed during down periods. They are interested in keeping skilled workers available for re-employment when economic conditions improve.

Also, business establishments in all sectors of economic activity are direct beneficiaries of the circulation and recirculation of dollars which restore purchasing power to recipients of unemployment insurance benefit payments. These dollars are "high velocity" dollars. That is, they move rapidly into the local marketplaces to meet the displaced worker's nondeferrable expenses for food, shelter, clothing, and other vital services. Various estimates indicate that money is respent, or turned over, from as low as three to as high as seven times as it re-circulates through the different economic sectors.

The effects of the payment of unemployment insurance benefits are counteractive to recession periods. That is, as recessions become more severe and unemployment rises, the volume of unemployment insurance benefit payments increases to help offset the loss of income and purchasing power among the unemployed. When economic conditions improve and people are re-employed and the number of unemployed decreases, the volume of unemployment insurance benefits declines.

The reason unemployment insurance benefit payments are so effective in countering economic declines is that the payments go immediately to workers whose incomes have been interrupted. Even though the worker has lost a job, there is not a total loss of all of the purchasing power. Additionally because the worker continues to purchase necessary goods and services with unemployment insurance dollars, unemployment and accompanying loss of income do not "mushroom" and cause additional workers to lose their jobs too.

Unemployment insurance benefit payments are therefore an Economic Stabilizer, helping to counter and soften the impacts of unemployment caused by recession, or other reasons not the fault of the worker who loses a job.

The value of Utah's unemployment insurance program in helping to offset the effects of lost jobs in 1984 are described below. During 1984, approximately 160,000 Utahns experienced a period of unemployment. About 41,000 or 26 percent, were recipients of Unemployment Insurance benefit payments. The average duration of unemployment for those receiving benefits was 12.3 weeks. Weekly benefit checks ranged from $10 to $186 depending upon wages previously earned by the unemployed individuals. The average weekly benefit amount was $132.82. Thus, the average recipient of Unemployment Insurance benefits received $1,633.69 in 1984.

Total Unemployment Insurance benefits paid to unemployed Utahns in 1984 was $66.3 million. This amount exceeded the total nonagricultural payrolls in 13 of Utah's counties. The $66.3 million in UI Benefits paid in 1984 was exceeded by total payrolls of only 17 firms, including both public and private employers, in Utah. It was 1.3 times the total payroll of the largest city in the State. It was also 1.6 times larger than the total payroll of the State's largest banking institution, and 1.4 times larger than the total payroll of one of the major state universities in Utah.

The $66.3 million of unemployment insurance benefit payments were "high velocity" dollars. Assuming the dollars are re-spent, or turned over, three to seven times in the economic sectors of Utah, the total impact on Utah's economic activities by those unemployment insurance benefit payments amounted to $199 million to $464 million. The second figure is greater than the total annual payrolls of Utah's three largest private sector employers, and exceeds the total 1984 payroll of Hill Air Force Base, Utah's largest single payroll by 1.27 times. The direct impact of "removing" the Unemployment Insurance benefit payment in Utah in 1984, would have been equivalent to losing the payroll of one of Utah's largest school districts, or the largest airline servicing the Salt Lake International Airport.

The average weekly wage for the average worker in nonagricultural industry in Utah for 1984 was $325. When this worker became unemployed, he received $133 per week, if he qualified for the average Unemployment Insurance benefit. Thus, the Unemployment Insurance benefit restored 41% of the purchasing power of the unemployed person for the period during which benefits were received. Without the benefit, the loss of purchasing power would have been 100%. During the 50 year period of its existence the average weekly unemployment insurance benefit has ranged from a low 34.6 percent in 1956, to a high of 56.9 percent in 1945, of the lost purchasing power (or average weekly wage) of those who experienced loss of job and received unemployment insurance benefits.

Another way of considering the value of Utah's 1984 unemployment insurance benefit payments is to relate them to equivalent jobs. The $66.3 million of Unemployment Insurance Benefits paid in 1984 is equivalent to the total wages paid to 3,921 nonagricultural workers, receiving Utah's average monthly nonagricultural wage of $1,409. In other words, the equivalent job-producing value of Unemployment Insurance Benefit payment programs, would have made it the 14th largest employer in Utah in 1984. It would also have been the 8th largest private sector employer. The equivalent job impact of "removing" Unemployment Insurance benefit payments would have been like losing employment provided by one of Utah's major defense installations, or one of the State's larger school districts, or the combined employment of all U.S. post offices in Utah.

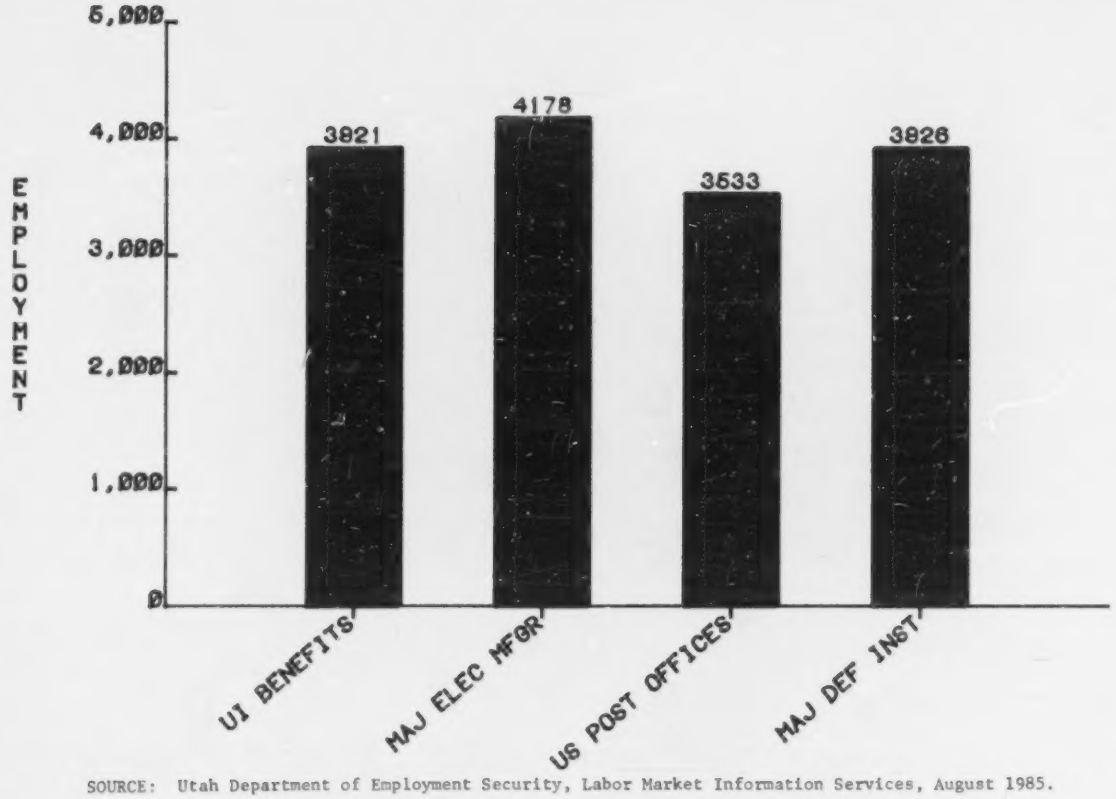
Without the payment of unemployment insurance benefits to unemployed workers in Utah, the impacts of lost jobs and payrolls would be far more severe. Not only would those who have lost jobs be in worse condition but those business establishments who are beneficiaries of the expenditure of those "high velocity" unemployment insurance dollars would also be worse off.

SUMMARY OF UTAH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
1938 to 1984

Year	Total Weeks Compensated	Unemployment Benefits Paid Total Paid	Unemployment Benefits Paid Average Weekly	Average Weekly Non-Ag. Wage	% Average Weekly UI Benefit is of Average Weekly Non-Ag. Wage
1938	219,189	$2,461,000	$ 11.23	$ 23.69	47.4
1939	165,230	1,694,000	10.27	24.13	42.6
1940	155,429	1,665,000	10.72	24.42	43.9
1941	123,910	1,464,000	11.83	26.60	44.5
1942	71,426	992,000	13.95	34.43	40.5
1943	6,222	99,000	16.00	40.15	39.9
1944	10,712	198,000	18.56	39.27	47.3
1945	19,959	445,000	22.29	39.17	56.9
1946	176,641	4,056,000	22.99	41.37	55.6
1947	109,185	2,436,000	22.34	46.15	48.4
1948	121,756	2,764,000	22.66	50.83	44.6
1949	217,272	5,194,000	23.29	52.48	44.4
1950	211,773	4,881,331	23.05	55.42	41.6
1951	103,139	2,362,691	22.91	60.63	37.8
1952	127,515	3,089,384	24.23	63.58	38.1
1953	127,736	3,145,455	24.62	66.35	37.1
1954	248,095	6,120,522	24.67	66.22	37.3
1955	167,155	4,062,174	24.30	70.03	34.7
1956	151,871	3,879,761	25.55	73.89	34.6
1957	180,557	5,027,355	27.84	78.17	35.6
1958	311,466	9,422,999	30.25	80.21	37.7
1959	231,222	7,150,694	30.93	83.25	37.2
1960	251,900	9,198,977	32.55	85.58	38.0
1961	290,275	9,544,418	32.88	89.51	36.7
1962	255,449	8,684,754	34.00	92.62	36.7
1963	297,452	10,532,311	35.41	94.25	37.6
1964	343,375	12,879,827	37.51	97.11	38.6
1965	330,712	12,413,586	37.54	99.20	37.8
1966	239,529	9,069,340	37.86	101.45	37.3
1967	271,485	10,733,709	39.54	102.66	38.5
1968	255,297	10,097,830	39.55	107.48	36.8
1969	247,816	10,021,833	40.44	112.80	35.9
1970	306,958	13,006,373	42.37	119.19	35.5
1971	346,099	15,792,839	45.63	125.03	36.5
1972	332,451	17,932,100	53.94	134.28	40.2
1973	327,311	18,737,856	57.25	143.35	39.9
1974	400,759	24,836,327	61.97	155.14	39.9
1975	660,674	45,103,303	68.27	168.77	40.5
1976	544,095	39,832,908	73.21	182.72	40.1
1977	485,457	38,283,210	78.86	196.92	40.0
1978	405,353	35,316,282	87.12	210.41	41.4
1979	455,557	42,945,542	94.27	230.40	40.9
1980	651,499	68,085,373	104.51	255.58	40.9
1981	687,965	77,777,684	113.05	283.51	39.9
1982	1,016,410	129,969,643	127.87	299.56	42.7
1983	797,561	102,967,351	129.10	310.09	41.6
1984	499,361	66,325,094	132.82	322.66	41.2
TOTALS	13,958,310	$911,698,836	$ 65.31	$155.83	41.9

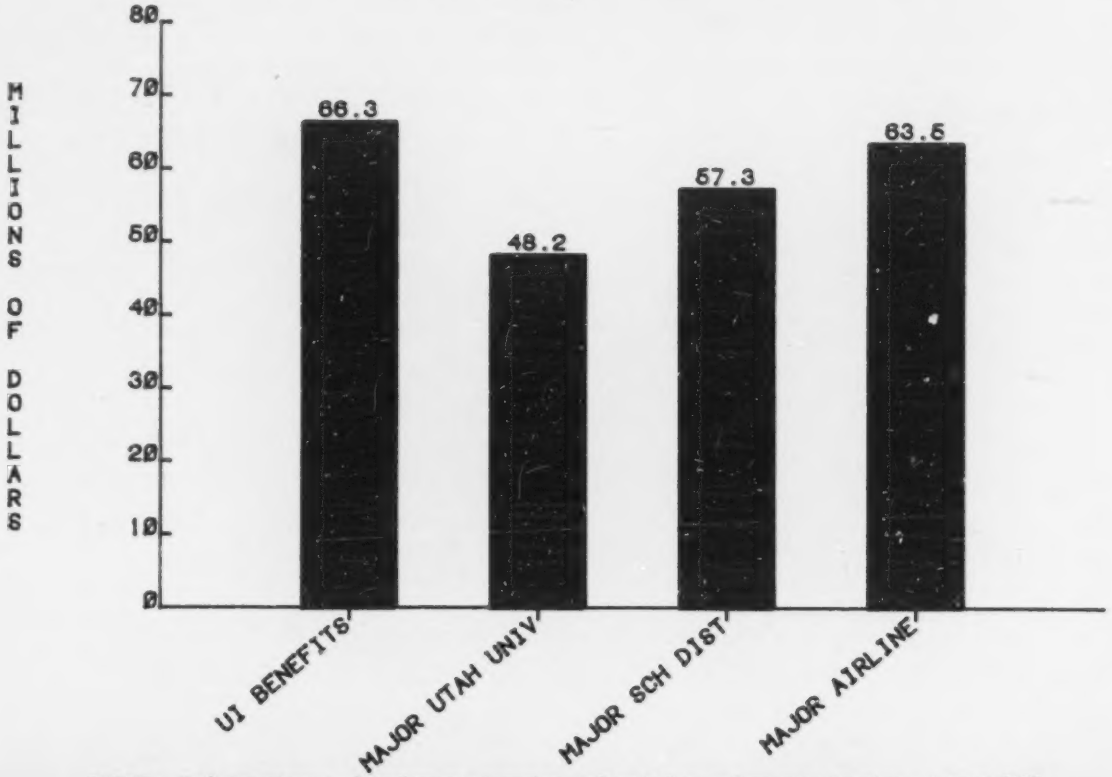
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS ON UTAH - 1984



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, August 1985.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS AND SELECTED TOTAL PAYROLLS IN UTAH, 1984



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, August 1985.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Aug. 1985(f)	Aug. 1984	% Change	July 1985(p)	July 1984	% Change	June 1985(r)	June 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**749,600**	731,500	2.5	746,400	726,300	2.8	741,900	729,700	1.7
Employed	**709,500**	688,700	3.0	703,800	682,100	3.2	697,400	684,900	1.8
Unemployed	**40,100**	42,800	—6.3	42,600	44,300	—3.8	44,500	44,800	—0.7
Percent of Labor Force	**5.3**	5.8	—	5.7	6.1	—	6.0	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.8**	6.4	—	6.0	6.4	—	5.8	5.9	—
Labor Disputes	**0.0**	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Aug. 1985(f)	Aug. 1984	% Change	July 1985(p)	July 1984	% Change	June 1985(r)	June 1984	% Change
Total	**625.9**	606.6	3.2	621.0	600.2	3.5	624.0	603.7	3.4
Mining	**9.7**	12.0	—19.2	9.4	11.6	—19.0	9.7	13.5	—28.1
Metal Mining	**1.7**	3.4	—50.0	1.8	3.5	—48.6	1.9	4.9	—61.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	**3.2**	2.9	10.3	2.8	2.5	12.0	2.8	2.9	—3.4
Other Mining & Quarrying	**4.8**	5.7	—15.8	4.8	5.6	—14.3	5.0	5.7	—12.3
Contract Construction	**40.1**	40.1	—	38.5	38.0	1.3	37.7	36.7	2.7
Manufacturing	**97.0**	96.1	0.9	96.3	95.2	1.2	96.2	95.1	1.2
Durable Goods	**68.6**	68.5	0.1	68.1	67.8	0.4	67.9	67.3	0.9
Primary Metals	**4.8**	5.6	—14.3	4.8	5.6	—14.3	5.0	6.0	—16.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21.8**	21.3	2.3	21.6	21.1	2.4	21.3	20.8	2.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**9.4**	10.1	—6.9	9.3	9.9	—6.1	9.3	9.6	—3.1
Transportation Equipment	**14.3**	13.1	9.2	14.2	13.0	9.2	14.2	12.7	11.8
Other Durable Goods	**18.3**	18.4	—0.5	18.2	18.3	—0.5	18.2	18.2	—
Non-Durable Goods	**28.4**	27.6	2.9	28.2	27.4	2.9	28.3	27.8	1.8
Food & Kindred Products	**9.1**	8.9	2.2	9.1	8.9	2.2	9.0	8.8	2.3
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.1**	6.3	—3.2	6.1	6.3	—3.2	6.2	6.6	—6.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.6**	3.7	—2.7	3.6	3.7	—2.7	3.6	3.7	—2.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9.6**	8.6	11.6	9.5	8.5	11.8	9.5	8.7	9.2
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36.8**	36.9	—0.3	36.9	36.7	0.5	36.9	36.5	1.1
Railroad Transportation	**3.7**	4.1	—9.8	3.7	4.0	—7.5	3.7	4.0	—7.5
Other Transportation	**16.9**	16.3	3.7	17.0	16.2	4.9	16.9	16.2	4.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16.2**	16.5	—1.8	16.2	16.4	—1.2	16.2	16.3	—0.6
Trade	**149.3**	143.1	4.3	147.6	141.5	4.3	147.6	141.2	4.5
Wholesale Trade	**36.3**	35.3	2.8	36.0	35.0	2.9	36.0	34.8	3.4
Retail Trade	**113.0**	107.8	4.8	111.6	106.5	4.8	111.6	106.4	4.9
Building Materials	**5.5**	5.6	—1.8	5.5	5.6	—1.8	5.6	5.6	—
Food Stores	**19.9**	18.5	7.0	19.5	18.2	7.1	19.4	18.0	7.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.1**	13.3	6.0	14.0	13.2	6.1	14.0	13.0	7.7
Eating & Drinking Places	**36.3**	33.7	7.7	35.8	33.2	7.8	36.0	33.6	7.1
Other Retail	**37.2**	36.6	1.6	36.8	36.3	1.4	36.7	36.1	1.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**31.2**	30.3	2.6	31.0	30.1	3.0	31.2	30.2	3.3
Services	**131.2**	122.1	7.4	130.1	120.8	7.7	129.5	120.3	7.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.8**	9.5	3.2	9.6	9.4	2.1	9.7	9.3	4.3
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**47.2**	41.9	12.6	46.7	41.1	13.6	45.8	40.9	12.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**33.2**	31.9	4.1	33.0	31.7	4.1	33.2	31.7	4.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**27.5**	26.7	3.0	27.5	26.7	3.0	27.6	26.5	4.2
Other Services	**13.5**	12.1	10.7	13.3	12.0	10.8	13.2	11.8	11.9
Government	**130.6**	126.0	3.6	131.2	126.3	3.9	135.4	130.1	4.1
Federal Government	**39.5**	38.0	3.9	39.5	38.0	3.9	39.5	37.8	4.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.3**	22.4	4.0	23.3	22.4	4.0	23.3	22.3	4.5
Other Federal Government	**16.2**	15.6	3.8	16.2	15.6	3.8	16.2	15.5	4.5
State Government	**33.0**	32.8	0.6	33.4	33.2	0.6	34.5	34.1	1.2
State Education	**16.8**	16.8	—	17.3	17.3	—	18.5	18.1	2.2
Other State Government	**16.2**	16.0	1.2	16.1	15.8	1.9	16.0	15.9	0.6
Local Government	**58.1**	55.3	5.1	58.2	55.1	5.6	61.4	58.3	5.3
Local Education	**33.2**	31.1	6.8	33.2	30.9	7.4	37.6	35.5	5.9
Other Local Government	**24.9**	24.2	2.9	25.0	24.2	3.3	23.8	22.8	4.4
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Aug. '85 (f)	Aug. '84	Percent Change	July '85 (p)	June '85 (r)	May '85	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	Feb. '85	Jan. '85	Dec. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	745.2	727.1	2.5	741.9	731.5	729.6	734.9	740.1	748.0	753.7	734.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	701.7	680.9	3.1	697.7	689.2	685.2	687.3	687.3	695.3	702.6	688.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	43.6	46.2	—5.6	44.3	42.3	44.4	47.6	52.8	52.7	51.0	46.4
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.4	—	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	625.8	605.8	3.3	622.7	621.1	623.6	622.8	621.8	621.3	622.0	614.2
Mining	9.5	11.8	—19.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.8
Contract Construction	36.8	36.4	0.5	35.7	35.3	35.5	36.1	36.7	38.8	38.9	36.4
Manufacturing	96.1	95.1	1.1	95.7	95.4	96.8	96.8	96.6	96.9	96.6	94.7
Durable Goods	68.1	67.9	0.3	67.6	67.4	68.4	68.6	68.4	68.5	68.8	67.1
Nondurable Goods	28.0	27.2	2.9	28.1	28.0	28.4	28.2	28.2	28.4	27.8	27.6
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.3	36.3	0.0	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.0
Trade	148.8	142.6	4.3	148.7	147.6	147.9	147.8	147.1	146.2	146.3	143.6
Wholesale	36.1	35.1	2.8	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.6	34.7
Retail	112.7	107.5	4.8	112.8	111.9	112.2	111.9	111.2	110.6	110.7	108.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.1	30.2	3.0	30.8	31.0	31.2	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.1
Services	131.6	122.5	7.4	130.8	130.3	129.6	128.4	128.5	127.5	127.8	125.2
Government	135.8	130.9	3.7	135.3	135.4	136.2	135.8	134.3	132.9	133.2	135.4
Federal	39.0	37.4	4.3	38.6	38.4	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.5	38.7
State	35.3	35.0	0.0	35.7	35.4	35.6	35.8	35.0	34.9	35.0	35.4
Local	61.5	58.5	5.1	61.0	61.6	61.6	61.1	60.7	59.7	59.7	61.3

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	July 1985(p)	% Change from July '84	% Distribution	July 1985(p)	% Change from July '84	% Distribution	July 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	366.6	2.4	100.0	254.4	5.0	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.8	—20.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	7.2	76.6
Contract Construction	34.8	0.0	9.5	3.7	19.4	1.5	29.5	76.6
Manufacturing	66.9	2.9	18.2	29.4	—2.7	11.6	63.4	65.8
Durable Goods	50.0	2.0	13.6	18.1	—3.7	7.1	44.2	64.9
Nondurable Goods	16.9	5.6	4.6	11.3	—0.9	4.5	19.2	68.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.7	0.0	7.0	11.2	1.8	4.4	26.4	71.5
Total Trade	79.7	5.4	21.7	67.9	3.0	26.7	131.4	89.0
Wholesale Trade	26.6	1.1	7.3	9.4	8.0	3.7	30.7	85.3
Retail Trade	53.1	7.9	14.4	58.5	1.7	23.0	100.6	90.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.0	0.0	3.3	19.0	5.6	7.5	24.3	78.4
Services	63.2	7.7	17.2	66.9	7.7	26.3	101.4	77.9
Total Government	75.4	0.5	20.6	55.8	8.8	21.9	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.4	2.4	6.9	14.1	6.8	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.5	1.9	4.5	6.8	9.7	2.7	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.9	3.5	2.4	7.3	4.3	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	15.9	—5.4	4.3	17.5	6.7	6.9	NA	NA
State Education	10.0	0.0	2.7	7.3	1.4	2.9	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.9	—4.8	1.6	10.2	10.9	4.0	NA	NA
Local Government	34.1	2.1	9.3	24.1	11.1	9.5	NA	NA
Local Education	16.7	—0.6	4.6	16.5	17.0	6.5	NA	NA
Other Local Government	17.4	4.2	4.7	7.6	1.3	3.0	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	July '85(f)	July '84	% Chg.	June '85(p)	May'85(r)	July'85(f)	July'84	% Chg.	June'85(p)	May'85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**479,600**	468,500	2.4	479,300	475,500	**93,300**	90,100	3.6	91,400	91,700
Employed	**455,600**	442,700	2.9	453,400	449,300	**87,900**	84,500	4.0	86,000	85,700
Unemployed	**24,000**	25,800	—7.0	25,900	26,200	**5,400**	5,600	—3.6	5,400	6,000
Percent of Labor Force	**5.0**	5.5	—	5.4	5.5	**5.8**	6.2	—	5.9	6.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**433,200**	420,200	3.1	430,100	432,900	**70,100**	67,300	4.2	68,900	69,300
Mining	**2,000**	3,800	—47.4	2,000	2,100	**200**	200	0.0	200	200
Contract Construction	**26,300**	26,300	0.0	25,200	24,900	**3,700**	3,800	—2.6	3,600	3,500
Manufacturing	**64,900**	64,400	0.8	64,500	64,600	**12,700**	12,600	0.8	12,500	12,400
Durable Goods	**47,700**	47,700	0.0	47,400	47,400	**9,500**	9,500	0.0	9,300	9,200
Nondurable Goods	**17,200**	16,700	3.0	17,100	17,200	**3,200**	3,100	3.2	3,200	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,700**	28,800	—0.3	28,800	26,900	**2,300**	2,300	0.0	2,300	2,300
Total Trade	**108,800**	104,200	4.4	107,800	107,900	**15,000**	14,300	4.9	14,600	14,700
Wholesale Trade	**31,200**	30,400	2.6	31,000	30,900	**1,700**	1,600	6.3	1,600	1,700
Retail Trade	**77,600**	73,800	5.1	76,800	77,000	**13,300**	12,700	4.7	13,000	13,000
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,500**	24,800	2.8	25,200	25,300	**2,200**	2,100	4.8	2,200	2,200
Services	**91,100**	84,800	7.4	90,300	90,000	**21,600**	20,100	7.5	21,300	21,200
Total Government	**85,900**	83,100	3.4	86,300	89,200	**12,400**	11,900	4.2	12,200	12,800

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Aug. '85(f)	July'85(p)	June'85(r)	Aug.'84	Aug.'85(f)	Aug.'84	% Change	Aug.'85(f)	Aug.'84	% Change
State Total	**5.3**	5.7	6.0	5.8	**749,570**	731,500	2.5	**625,900**	606,330	3.2
Bear River	**4.0**	4.2	4.3	4.6	**49,990**	49,020	2.0	**35,720**	34,680	3.0
Box Elder	**3.1**	4.0	3.8	4.2	**19,680**	19,520	0.8	**13,560**	13,250	2.3
Cache	**4.6**	4.5	4.7	4.9	**29,310**	28,530	2.7	**21,770**	21,050	3.4
Rich	**6.1**	2.1	3.6	3.1	**1,000**	970	3.1	**390**	380	2.6
Wasatch Front	**5.0**	5.4	5.5	5.5	**492,610**	480,830	2.4	**445,000**	431,240	3.2
North	**4.7**	5.0	5.0	4.7	**155,180**	150,810	2.9	**109,100**	105,000	3.9
Davis	**3.9**	4.0	4.1	3.8	**76,370**	75,490	1.2	**52,310**	50,350	3.9
Morgan	**4.3**	4.7	5.5	2.5	**2,310**	2,200	5.0	**990**	960	3.1
Weber	**5.4**	5.9	5.8	5.8	**76,500**	73,120	4.6	**55,810**	53,690	3.9
South	**5.2**	5.6	5.8	5.8	**337,430**	330,020	2.2	**335,940**	326,240	3.0
Salt Lake	**5.2**	5.6	5.8	5.8	**326,770**	319,860	2.2	**325,190**	316,000	2.9
Tooele	**6.0**	5.9	6.5	6.2	**10,660**	10,160	4.9	**10,710**	10,240	4.6
Mountainlands	**5.9**	6.1	6.8	6.4	**105,600**	101,930	3.6	**77,870**	74,680	4.3
Summit	**5.7**	6.5	7.8	6.9	**9,120**	8,660	5.3	**5,570**	5,220	6.7
Utah	**5.8**	5.9	6.5	6.2	**93,280**	90,060	3.6	**70,060**	67,280	4.1
Wasatch	**9.6**	12.1	13.9	11.8	**3,300**	3,210	—0.3	**2,240**	2,180	2.8
Central	**7.4**	7.5	7.9	6.7	**29,550**	29,150	1.4	**17,080**	16,980	0.6
Juab	**10.2**	10.8	12.3	12.2	**2,160**	2,350	—8.1	**1,570**	1,670	—6.0
Millard	**5.0**	5.2	5.8	5.3	**9,210**	9,030	2.0	**5,370**	5,320	0.9
Piute	**7.5**	10.1	11.9	9.4	**470**	480	—2.1	**190**	180	5.6
Sanpete	**11.9**	12.4	12.2	8.0	**7,610**	7,280	4.5	**3,940**	3,890	1.3
Sevier	**5.3**	5.0	5.2	5.5	**9,090**	9,000	1.0	**5,580**	5,500	1.5
Wayne	**7.4**	5.1	7.2	5.2	**1,010**	1,010	0.0	**430**	420	2.4
Southwestern	**5.2**	5.6	6.2	6.7	**29,210**	27,650	5.6	**19,790**	18,540	6.7
Beaver	**4.8**	5.3	5.6	5.3	**2,810**	2,320	21.1	**1,610**	1,420	13.4
Garfield	**6.7**	6.6	7.5	6.8	**2,180**	2,060	5.8	**1,640**	1,520	7.9
Iron	**5.2**	5.9	7.2	5.8	**8,650**	8,450	2.4	**6,350**	6,060	4.8
Kane	**6.5**	7.2	6.6	5.8	**2,170**	2,070	4.8	**1,290**	1,240	4.0
Washington	**4.7**	5.1	5.5	7.0	**13,400**	12,750	5.1	**8,900**	8,300	7.2
Uintah Basin	**6.3**	7.3	8.7	6.5	**19,770**	19,660	0.6	**13,790**	13,550	1.8
Daggett	**2.2**	2.4	12.4	1.7	**490**	470	4.3	**290**	270	7.4
Duchesne	**7.0**	8.1	9.8	7.5	**6,940**	7,020	—1.1	**4,310**	4,260	1.2
Uintah	**6.0**	7.1	7.9	6.2	**12,340**	12,170	1.4	**9,190**	9,020	1.9
Southeastern	**9.5**	9.7	10.8	10.6	**22,850**	23,290	—1.9	**16,690**	16,690	0.0
Carbon	**10.1**	9.9	11.0	10.0	**9,780**	9,810	—0.3	**7,460**	7,490	—0.4
Emery	**7.6**	9.1	10.9	11.6	**5,630**	5,990	—6.0	**3,820**	3,820	0.0
Grand	**9.9**	9.8	11.0	12.2	**3,180**	3,230	—1.5	**2,450**	2,420	1.2
San Juan	**10.0**	9.7	9.9	9.6	**4,260**	4,260	0.0	**2,960**	2,960	0.0

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984
MINING	$438.75	$517.05	$512.12	39.0	41.9	41.2	$11.25	$12.34	$12.43
CONSTRUCTION	494.59	504.22	513.76	38.7	39.3	40.2	12.78	12.83	12.78
MANUFACTURING	353.19	359.97	347.93	38.6	39.0	39.9	9.15	9.23	8.72
Durable Goods	363.53	375.31	355.59	39.3	39.8	40.5	9.25	9.43	8.78
Nondurable Goods	326.42	318.82	327.08	36.8	36.9	38.3	8.87	8.64	8.54
TRADE	245.85	243.72	243.29	31.6	31.9	32.7	7.78	7.64	7.44
Wholesale Trade	373.00	367.66	388.47	37.3	37.1	38.5	10.00	9.91	10.09
Retail Trade	196.98	196.44	186.66	29.4	29.9	30.4	6.70	6.57	6.14
AVERAGE	320.63	322.92	327.79	34.7	35.1	36.1	9.24	9.20	9.08

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984
MINING	$541.30	$579.67	$485.55	43.2	45.5	40.7	$12.53	$12.74	$11.93
Metal Mining	508.01	504.90	518.32	37.0	36.8	38.0	13.73	13.72	13.64
Bituminous Coal Mining	580.26	662.69	470.02	38.0	43.2	30.6	15.27	15.34	15.36
CONSTRUCTION	465.97	473.39	489.29	37.7	38.3	39.3	12.36	12.36	12.45
MANUFACTURING	375.01	379.08	356.18	39.6	40.5	39.4	9.47	9.36	9.04
Durable Goods	397.99	399.37	377.48	41.2	41.3	41.3	9.66	9.67	9.14
Primary Metal Industries	620.64	599.96	569.53	43.1	42.4	41.3	14.40	14.15	13.79
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	366.91	378.71	352.54	41.6	42.6	39.7	8.82	8.89	8.88
Transportation Equipment	487.83	486.78	444.40	42.2	42.0	44.0	11.56	11.59	10.10
Nondurable Goods	321.66	332.05	303.63	35.9	38.7	34.7	8.96	8.58	8.75
Food & Kindred Products	303.92	297.93	303.03	37.2	36.2	37.0	8.17	8.23	8.19
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	572.40	551.54	553.41	43.2	43.6	42.9	13.25	12.65	12.90
TRADE	225.03	226.10	226.97	30.7	31.1	31.7	7.33	7.27	7.16
Wholesale Trade	354.22	352.63	369.46	35.6	35.8	37.7	9.95	9.85	9.80
Retail Trade	185.42	187.70	182.97	29.2	29.7	29.8	6.35	6.32	6.14
Food Stores	236.59	236.57	241.92	31.8	31.5	31.5	7.44	7.51	7.68
Other Retail	184.79	186.93	168.07	29.1	29.3	29.8	6.35	6.38	5.64
AVERAGE	322.25	326.24	325.23	34.9	35.5	35.7	9.26	9.19	9.11

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Aug. '85	Preliminary July '85	Final June '85	Final Aug. '84	Final July '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	8,100	8,647	7,843	11,487	7,962
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,200	6,165	4,840	4,691	4,349
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	13,300	14,812	12,683	16,178	12,311
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,500	9,986	9,944	11,328	9,892
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,100	5,608	5,878	8,394	5,649
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,248	1,440	1,609	1,488	1,561
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	9,929	10,332	10,911	11,299	12,808
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.77	1.85	1.98	2.18	2.46
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,579,000	$5,385,000	$5,639,852	$4,641,967	$4,243,93[illegible]

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	July '85	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85	July '84	From Last Month	July '84 to July '85	June '84 to June '85	May '84 to May '85	Apr. '84 to Apr. '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**322.8**	322.3	321.3	320.1	311.7	**0.2**	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Food and Beverages	**301.6**	301.4	301.0	301.6	295.3	**0.1**	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4
Food at Home	**296.2**	296.0	296.2	297.7	292.5	**0.1**	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.7
Housing	**351.6**	350.4	348.5	345.9	338.1	**0.3**	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1
Rent Residential	**265.0**	263.6	262.6	260.4	249.7	**0.5**	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7
Fuel and Other Util.	**399.9**	399.4	393.0	388.7	393.9	**0.1**	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.0
Medical Care	**404.0**	401.7	399.5	398.0	380.3	**0.6**	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.9
Apparel and Upkeep	**202.8**	204.6	205.3	205.9	196.6	**—0.9**	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4
Transportation	**321.8**	321.8	321.4	320.0	312.9	**0.0**	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.4
Gasoline	**385.3**	384.5	381.4	373.8	369.8	**0.2**	4.2	2.6	1.2	—0.1
Energy[2]	**437.1**	436.8	431.7	424.4	428.3	**0.1**	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.7
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.9**	309.5	309.9	309.3	311.9	**0.1**	—0.6	—0.6	—0.5	—0.6
Finished Goods	**294.8**	294.0	294.2	293.1	291.0	**0.3**	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.8
Intermediate Materials	**318.6**	320.2	319.9	319.4	320.9	**—0.5**	—0.7	—0.4	—0.3	—0.2
Crude Materials	**303.7**	305.5	310.0	311.3	331.3	**—0.6**	—8.2	—8.3	—6.8	—7.2

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UTAH'S UNEMPLOYED
1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	47,000	100.0	25,000	100.0	22,000	100.0
Age of Unemployed						
16 - 19 Years	11,000	23.4	5,000	20.0	6,000	27.3
20 - 24 Years	9,000	19.1	5,000	20.0	4,000	18.2
25 - 34 Years	14,000	29.8	8,000	32.0	6,000	27.3
35 - 44 Years	7,000	14.9	4,000	16.0	3,000	13.6
45 - 54 Years	3,000	6.4	2,000	8.0	1,000	4.5
55 and Over	3,000	6.4	2,000	8.0	1,000	4.5
Marital Status of Unemployed						
Single (never married)	18,000	38.3	10,000	40.0	8,000	36.4
Married, spouse present	22,000	46.8	12,000	48.0	10,000	45.5
Other (widowed, divorced, and separated)	6,000	12.8	3,000	12.0	3,000	3.6
Reason for Unemployment						
Job losers	21,000	44.3	15,000	60.0	6,000	27.3
Job leavers	5,000	10.8	2,000	8.0	3,000	13.6
Re-entrants	16,000	33.5	5,000	20.0	10,000	45.5
New entrants	5,000	11.4	3,000	12.0	3,000	13.6
Duration of Unemployment						
Less than 5 Weeks	22,000	46.8	11,000	44.0	11,000	50.0
5 - 14 Weeks	14,000	29.8	7,000	28.0	7,000	31.8
15 - 26 Weeks	5,000	10.6	4,000	16.0	2,000	9.1
27 - 51 Weeks	3,000	6.4	2,000	8.0	1,000	4.5
52 Weeks and Over	2,000	4.3	1,000	4.0	1,000	4.5

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1984*, and unpublished Current Population Survey tables.

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P.O. Box 307 84321
752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580 84532
259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115 84648
623-0801

OGDEN
2655 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 9820 84409
399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61 84759
676-8893

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
84501
637-3031

PROVO
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P.O. Box 1339 84603
373-7500

RICHFIELD
65 South 1st East
P.O. Box 688 84701
896-6491

ROOSEVELT
30 West 425 South
#330-5(5) 84066
722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750 84147
533-2400

ST. GEORGE
50 East 100 South
P.O. Box 70 84770
673-3588

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269 84074
882-7700

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